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TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1895.

The Two Congresses.

The Fifty-third Congress has passed into history, and the term of the Fifty-fourth has begun, though this latter body as a whole has not yet been formally organized. "The king is dead, long live the king," is the cry in monarchical countries. "The Fifty-third Congress is dead. Make way for the Fifty-fourth." But how different the composition or political complexion of the House of Representatives—the people's chamber—of the Fifty-fourth Congress from the composition or political complexion of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress. The latter body is composed of 219 Democrats, 124 Republicans; 12 Populists, and 1 vacancy. The former body (the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress) is classified as follows: Republicans, 244; Democrats, 104; Populists, 6; Silverites, 1. These figures make it appear reasonably certain that the President will not convene Congress in extra session between now and the first Monday in December next unless there should be developed hereafter some reason which would not now exist for so convening it.

It has often been said that the President who calls an extra session of Congress destroys his own prospects for securing a nomination for a second term; but this saying is one in which Mr. Cleveland is not concerned, seeing that he is already serving out his second term, and the unwritten rule of the republic forbids him to serve a third term. In other words Mr. Cleveland is free to assemble Congress in extra session or not, as his best judgment shall dictate, and cannot be accused of having been influenced in his decision by any selfish or personal considerations. If it be said that he may force the Republicans to show their hand by summoning Congress to assemble before the time fixed by law, it may be upheld that the rule would hold good against the Democrats, who would also be forced to show their hand.

If there shall be no extra session, we may regard the next presidential campaign as already "on." "Skirmishing for position" will be begun at once, for from the time of the first regular meeting of the next Congress there will remain less than a year before the next presidential campaign, and it would not be surprising to suppose that the "politicians" will postpone campaign work so long. This "skirmishing for position," let us add, may be largely inside of party lines. This fact will induce the party leaders to see to it that all the work which can be possibly done in the way of setting presidential triggers shall be done before the first Monday in December next.

We have written thus far as if no account were to be taken of the new issues and new parties which have already made their appearance or may be expected to make their appearance in the presidential field. The Republican party is an anti-slavery party, as a rule, though there are many silverites in it. The Democratic party is a silver party, as a rule, though there are many anti-slavery in it. The Democrats of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland are just as good gold monometallists as the Republicans of the same States. On the other hand, the Republicans of Ohio, Michigan, and some other western or Rocky Mountain Republican States are as decidedly silverites as are the Democrats of any of the Democratic silver States. We do not think that for President the Republicans will fail to nominate a regular Republican, nor the Democrats fail to nominate a regular Democrat. But both parties may put their candidates upon platforms inconsistent with the records of the nominees themselves, as both parties did in 1882.

This forecast will fall to "materialize" if the International Bimetallite Conference settles the silver question this year, or even convinces the financial world that it is soon to be settled. The silver question out of the way, the Democratic party would have every reason to expect the ship of state to sail on a prosperous voyage, and that party to aid in carrying upon its sails the gales which will wait it into a haven of good times.

Hawaii.

The friends in this country of the republic in Hawaii cannot but feel a deep interest in the fate of the persons who in Honolulu have been tried there and found guilty of the several offences whereof they were charged. That powerful government of the United States was behind the enemies of the deposed Queen was no doubt the universal belief of the parties on both sides. Mr. Cleveland has not been regarded as particularly friendly to any of the Hawaiian schemes, but he has hitherto held his peace and has also withheld his endorsement of what he did not like in the conduct of the persons who overthrew the Queen's government. How he stands affected now we cannot say; but we have no doubt that he dislikes very much the trials of various citizens for crimes of one description and another. They remind one of the old saying that children ought not to be allowed to play with edged tools.

We expect President Cleveland to be exceedingly restless until these irregular proceedings of the little republic in the Pacific shall have come to an end. He was not at any time over-friendly to the new republic, at least so it was supposed, and these last proceedings of the "revolutionists," as they used to be called, cannot commend them to his favor.

However there may be doubtless a secret history of these trials and of all the proceedings against the enemies of the new republic. We can't think that these long sentences are expected to be executed. Thirty-five years of imprisonment and ten thousand dollar fines cannot be looked upon by the civilized world as sentences which a republic on its first birth should either pronounce or execute. Here comes in a demand for the direct cable between this country and

Hawaii, which was on Sunday defeated for the present in conference. Their desire "the situation" to be no altered that he may lay his finger upon the "light little island," or islands, at any hour of the day or night. He can never feel easy so long as a valuable outlying "dependency" is separated from him by thousands of miles of water. There is no necessity to wait any longer. In the case of Texas, the United States Congress adopted a resolution declaring that annexation "by the act of Mexico," and proceeded at once to show the "Greasers" what sort of war Uncle Sam could carry on. The result was that in due time he added vastly to his possessions by taking off a large slice from Mexico. But we need not pass any justifying resolution in the case before us. The world has already "charged up" to the acquisition of Hawaii, and Congress, men who oppose the measure are behind the times.

Now for Business.

"What are you newspaper-people going to write about now that Congress has adjourned?" is a question frequently asked of editors, correspondents, reporters, etc.

It seems generally supposed that about 85 per cent. of the average newspaper's space is filled with matter pertaining to Congress, and that with Congress gone the bottom will drop out of the journalistic bucket. Both ideas are erroneous. Congress is not accorded as much space as people think it is; nor will Congress be missed so very much. And before Congress is fairly out of sight we shall have the spring election upon us. They will hardly be ever before watering-place letters will be transfixing our attention. And next we shall have the Virginia legislative campaign—a campaign which is going to be unique and interesting, in which we shall see Republicans, Prohibitionists, Populists, and "kicking" Democrats out to overthrow our party and to seize the patronage of our State Government.

So, of politics, we shall have an average year's share during 1895, and there is other very important work to be done. With our United States bonds selling at home and abroad at about 120, we may rest satisfied that our country has not yet gone to the dem. bow-wow.

For aught that we can see to the contrary, it is a country still worth dying upon. What is really wanted in it is any better country for the average son of toil to make a livelihood in. We wish some "constant reader" of ours would send us a postal-card stating whereabouts it is to be found on the map; also, a statement of what is the price of a railroad or steamboat ticket thither.

The odds are that most of us are going to spend the remainder of our lives in these United States. So let us make the best of the situation. Let's cease regretting that we were not members of the Fifty-third Congress, and that the other fellows were not kept at home. Let's cease blaming the Democrats for every sort of thing, and query our own minds whether any action of Congress of the late session could have raised the price of wheat, tobacco, and cotton. What is really wanted to boom business is a great demand at Liverpool and London for wheat, cotton, and tobacco at 25 or 50 per cent advance on present prices.

We expect to see a steady improvement in business right straight along now. Before we know it, business may be fairly under way again. Some bright day in the near future we shall be, perhaps, as much surprised at the ready business has made as is the man who has been growling and grumbling below deck when he comes up and finds that the steamer has loosed her moorings, and is in mid-stream, with her prow pointed to the open sea.

Congress and Appomattox.

It was not expected that any action would be taken at this session of Congress in relation to the conversion of Appomattox battlefield into a national military park. At least it was not expected by the Dispatch; but others are of the opinion that had the friends of the measure been a little more active, a bill could have been easily prepared and put through. However that may be, the fact remains that no action was taken. The resolution on the subject introduced by Mr. Tucker was "by request," and did not embody his own views or the plan of the Appomattox county committee.

Before Congress meets again, we hope that the Appomattox county committee, Congressman Tucker, and Senators Daniel and Martin will come together and frame a bill, which will embody the details of the legislation to be asked for. After these gentlemen have agreed upon such a measure it should be submitted to the Grand National Confederate Veterans of Virginia for its approval, and if approved it would have, we should think, the support of all our members of Congress.

Gentlemen who have informed themselves upon this subject are of the opinion that we can get a bill through which will be entirely acceptable to the people of Virginia, and which will protect all of our interests in the matter of monuments.

Indeed, the opinion is growing that it may be quite possible to arrange to have one monument—one, and no more. A well-known ex-Confederate soldier, a widely known man, writes a letter to us, which we publish in this issue, saying that a monument on which Lee and Grant stand shaking hands is all that is wanted at Appomattox.

At the rate we wish our people to feel that their interests are in safe hands. We may be quite sure that the legislation which will be asked for will be creditable to us as a State. We may depend upon the Appomattox committee, our Grand Camp, Mr. Tucker, and Senators Daniel and Martin not to commit us to the support of any measure which will be distasteful to our people, or repugnant to the sentiments and opinions of the veterans of Lee and Johnston.

Delegates to Monetary Convention.

The three delegates to the international bimetallic conference chosen by the United States Senate are James K. Jones, of Arkansas, Democrat; Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, Republican; and John W. Daniel, of Virginia, Democrat. Three delegates from the House are to be members of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and are to be appointed by the Speaker.

The House of Representatives on Sunday.

The House of Representatives on Sunday unanimously asked Speaker Crisp to appoint himself one of these delegates.

A Few of the Dead Bills.

The New York bill failed to be considered in the House of Representatives, though it had passed the Senate. The bankruptcy bill was killed by other bills. "The so-called pop-gun tariff bills—free sugar, free coal, and free iron—were not even honored by consideration," says the Washington Post.

The Mahone lot amendment also failed of passage. It was stricken out by the conference. So as to the Honolulu cable amendment.

The Sugar Bounty to Be Paid.

Congress did its duty when it agreed to pay the sugar-producers the bounty which they were entitled to. It was a question of good faith, and the Congress, as in duty bound, determined to keep faith with the planters.

Old troubles of the Sixty-ninth Battalion.

New York State Guard, have broken out afresh. The contention just now arises from the antagonism of a majority of the officers to Major Duffy, who is in command of the battalion. The hostility to the Major has taken definite shape in the past week, and a communication,

which is said to have been signed by five of the captains, has been forwarded from New York city to Albany. It is not known just what shape this communication is in, as the promulgators will not state whether it is a petition or a formal request that Major Duffy be relieved of the command.

D. G. Porter writes to the New York Tribune from Waterbury, Conn., saying that it may be well to remind those who are interested in this question that neither 1900 nor 1901 is strictly correct as the year of the beginning of the new century. Both these numbers, he says, involve a mistake. "The letters A. D. in their chronological use are supposed to indicate the date of our Lord's birth; but they do not do so in fact. Dionysius Exiguus, who introduced this method of reckoning time, made a mistake in his calculations, and fixed the date of the birth of Christ about five years too late; so that reckoning from the true A. D. the present year would be 1905 instead of 1895, and next year would begin the new century."

The site selected for the Baltimore Exposition of 1897 is Clifton, the country seat of the late John Hopkins, who founded and endowed with \$5,000,000 the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital. The property is situated on the new Belt Line railroad. It comprises over 300 acres. The exposition plans contemplate an expenditure of about \$5,000,000, which is to be raised in Baltimore.

After the date of the Clifton property for the exposition it will be turned into a city park. A million dollars has been set aside for its purchase.

Final action will be taken in a short time by the governing boards of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden trust libraries and New York will then have a library which will be greater than any other in this country. The plan provides for the consolidation of the three libraries and the private library of the late Samuel J. Tilden into one great organization, containing more than 500,000 bound volumes, as immense collection of valuable pamphlets, manuscripts, and paintings, and property and endowments amounting to over \$5,000,000.

We take it that our Cornish correspondent's reference to "Mother Shipton's prophecy" is jocular. That prophecy is a "fake"—i. e., it wasn't written until after nearly all the things predicted had occurred. In other words, it is a sort of "ex post facto" prediction.

Dr. Curry's book on "The Southern States of the American Union" is the subject of a column review by Samuel B. Judd, of Washington, Ga., which is printed in the Atlanta Journal of Saturday.

The Daily Post, of Staunton, has just celebrated its first anniversary. It is on the highway to prosperity, and is a very active, progressive, and promising yearling.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Markoe has been nominated to command the Fifth Maryland Regiment, to succeed Colonel William A. Hoekin.

HALL ON THE BANJO'S ORIGIN.

The Great Player Agrees With Polk Miller and the Dispatch.

The question of the origin of the banjo has been discussed at length by Mr. E. M. Hall, of Al. Field's Minstrel Company. Mr. Hall is known all over the country as one of the most expert banjoists ever before the public, and to-day gains popularity and merit recognition wherever he goes. Mr. Hall is acquainted with Mr. Polk Miller and the Dispatch's articles of late on the subject of the banjo came to his notice.

Meeting Mr. Miller in Petersburg, Mr. Miller being on his way to the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, while en route to Richmond, he called on Mr. H. F. Smith, manager of Polk Miller, and in course of conversation said substantially that it was in the forties that Joe Sweeney was the first to properly string up the banjo. He used only four strings, which made the banjo that the negroes used. Varying numbers of strings have been tried, but it has been found that the best results can be secured from five. Mr. Hall said Mr. Miller is right in his statement that Joe Sweeney was the first to "string" the banjo, and the Dispatch is correct in saying that Sweeney introduced the instrument "into good society."

Mr. Hall says he first attempted solo work on the banjo at the Dearborn-Street Theatre in Chicago, and that the audience at first looked with surprise, but applause and encouragement followed, and he played solos continually after that and everywhere they took well. In 1879 and 1880 he played abroad before the Prince of Wales and other notables. They were highly pleased, and the banjo is still popular there. At first they would not believe that a trick artist could play it, but were soon convinced that it was due to legitimate means. It was a good many years after Sweeney's day before the instrument was used for anything but the numbers and many ladies play.

How Silly.

A number of old veterans in Virginia seem to prefer to be in the battle-field at Appomattox remain a "waste place" rather than see it embellished for "the pleasure of northern tourists." Independent of the fact that the park which has recently developed, we confess that the movement appeared to us as quite proper and worthy of endorsement. Our opinion was formed from a practical view of the question only, as between Appomattox unimproved and Appomattox rendered beautiful and attractive.—Charlottesville Progress.

We have noted the dyspeptic remarks of the Alexandria Gazette and have heard of the childish opposition from some sources to making a beautiful park at Appomattox. We cannot conceive of a healthy, clear-headed and honest-hearted Confederate veteran raising a protest against the movement. There is no humiliation for the Confederate soldier in the surrender of Lee's army. On the contrary, the glory of his service and immortal record of his patriotism is there just as much as that of the Federal soldier is. There is as much for the South as for the North in these memorial places, and we think our friends are greatly mistaken when they deprecate the work of making these parks. Do we wish to bury and forget the deeds of valor and the history of our struggle? Surely not. Go on with the park project. It is good. To oppose it is silly prejudice and petulance.—The Norfolk Landmark.

The Popping Count.

(Written for the Dispatch.) He popped across the ocean; he popped across the land; And popped upon a gee-gee, with the monarchs of the sea, in accents very bland; Then—he popped the question, in accents very bland; He'll soon be popping back again a very rich young man. So, it seems, the art of popping, if the nation is very grand. Has amongst the foreign hearts, popped into the land. Cobham, Va.

Nervous

People should realize that the only true and permanent cure for their condition is to be found in having Pure Blood

Because the health of every organ and tissue of the body depends upon the purity of the blood. The whole world knows the standard blood purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And therefore it is the only true and reliable medicine for nervous people. It makes the blood pure and healthy, and thus cures nervousness, makes the nerves firm and strong, gives sweet natural sleep, mental vigor, good appetite, perfect digestion. It does all this, and cures Scrofula, Eczema or Salt Rheum, and all other blood diseases.

Hood's Pills

easy to buy, easy to take, and easy to cure. 25c.

PUT IN PLAIN ENGLISH.

An Authority on the Weather Consults to the General Fund of Knowledge.

The most famous American authority on the weather recently said: "The fact that the humidity is at its maximum and there is a sudden fall of temperature. This is the plain English of the fact that the consequences of grip are most likely to be followed by sudden cold. How quickly the condition of weather has prevailed this winter is shown by the official statistics of grip. The prudent people know how to strengthen themselves after the grip. They will observe the usual precaution necessary in our climate winter, and they will promptly correct any bodily ailment, no matter how small it is. A trifling cold may take root in the back and shoulders, and linger long, sometimes, after an attack of grip."

The old saw "forwarded" would never have lived so long if it were not a gem of wisdom. It applies with great force to the grip. Pure Malt Whiskey, by means of which the body is fortified, is the best remedy for the grip. The old saw "forwarded" would never have lived so long if it were not a gem of wisdom. It applies with great force to the grip. Pure Malt Whiskey, by means of which the body is fortified, is the best remedy for the grip.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT OUR SCHOOLS.

The Dinner Recess Should Be Longer.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I wish to enter a protest against the rule prevailing at the present time of giving the children attending the grammar schools a recess of only fifteen minutes. The time is entirely too short, and is likely to be injurious to their health. I can speak with certainty in regard to my child (9 years old) attending Belvidere School, who complains that she is hardly able to attend to her lessons in the afternoon, because she has not had time to eat her lunch on account of the noon recess being so short. In the first place, the pupils must go to school in the afternoon, because of the unsafe condition of the staircase, to the yard; precious minutes are wasted at the hydrant, waiting for an opportunity to get the much-needed drink of water; then by the time the children have fairly commenced to eat their lunch the bell rings for the city to begin anything but creditable. The children should be allowed their thirty minutes, even if the weather is too unpleasant for them to play outdoors; they need that much time, and more, too, to refresh themselves for the duties of the afternoon.

Another thing that is reprehensible in the present condition of schools, and especially the High School. Such a state of affairs as exists in that institution at the present time is anything but creditable. The city of the size of Richmond, with numbers forty-eight pupils, and they are literally packed into a small room, that becomes no more than a box from its lack of space for the pupils' desks and inadequate ventilation for the same. No wonder our "junior A's and B's" come home with headaches and disordered stomachs. The school should be situated somewhere for five or six hours. What we urgently need for the accommodation of our children are more schools and well-ventilated, and better methods of ventilation, and let the good city of Richmond provide two high schools—one in the West, the other in the East. The school should be situated in a healthy place, building inspector, and school directors visit (in a body) Bellevue School and the High School.

If the present condition of things is to be continued, it is a little western village, so that they may be considered "up to date." I submit that the need for the benefit of their children, so that the latter may vie with their fellow-students in younger cities of the North and South.

Respectfully, PROGRESS, Richmond, Va., February 22, 1895.

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